



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Education (421-444); Chapter VII, Scientific Exposition of Roman Education (445-509).

The purpose of the book (vi) is to

render accessible to the student with limited time and limited library facilities, the ideas of the Greeks and Romans concerning education, and such descriptions of their educational systems as are given in their own literature. . . . each group of sources is accompanied by a brief introductory sketch indicating the general setting of the period to which it belongs, and the main principles of interpretation to be followed.

Most of the book consists of quotations, "from such translations as are most readily accessible in complete form". Jowett's renderings of Thucydides, Aristotle, and Plato are used; "most other passages <are> from the Bohn Library editions". There are selections from Plutarch's *Lycurgus*, Pericles's Funeral Oration, Plato's *Protagoras*, Xenophon's *Oeconomicus*, Aristophanes's *Clouds*, Plato's *Republic* and *Laws*, Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, Aristotle's *Politics*, Plutarch's *Moralia*, Cicero's *De Oratore*, Horace's *Satires* and *Epistles*, Martial, Seneca's *Epistles*, Suetonius's *De Grammaticis* and *De Rhetoribus*, Plautus's *Bacchides*, Tacitus's *Dialogus*, Quintilian (nearly 60 pages), etc.

For an interesting discussion of Quintilian see a paper by Professor Charles E. Bennett, of Cornell University, entitled, *An Ancient Schoolmaster's Message to Present Day Teachers*, *The Classical Journal* 4.149-164. C. K.

Die Rückläufige Ableitung im Lateinischen. By Franz Brender. Lausanne (1920). Pp. 83.

For several years past the College Entrance Examination Board has included in its Latin papers simple questions on etymology. The answers, as far as the candidates have cared to answer at all, have shown that the Schools still cling to the mechanical theory of derivation, according to which the Romans, when in need of a derivative, chose a suffix from their store and glued or welded or otherwise fastened it to the stem in hand. While such views of grammar obtain, the study will remain unprofitable and unpopular.

The pamphlet before us will do a great deal toward giving its readers a just conception of the process of derivation, for it deals with those derivatives in regard to which the mechanical theory most conspicuously breaks down. Lucilius's *gubernum*, 'helm', is clearly a derivative of *gubernare*, which is an early loan from Greek κυβερνᾶν; but it contains no suffix. Such words compel one to recognize derivation as an analogical process; beside the verb *regnare* there is a familiar noun *regnum*, and so the verb *gubernare* suggests a noun *gubernum*. Cause and result are conveniently stated together in the formula, *regnare : regnum :: gubernare : gubernum*.

Dr. Brender, in this Basle dissertation, has gathered a large number of similar Latin derivatives. We shall notice only a few. That the feminine word for 'betrothed' was *sponsa*, 'promised', is in no way surprising; for a Roman *sponsa* was legally a piece of property for whose transfer from one owner to another a contract had been made. But *sponsus*, 'betrothed man', seems

to imply modern conditions, in which it is the woman who is more likely to establish her claim to the man, if the matter comes before a court. The explanation is that *sponsus* is a 'retrograde' derivative of *sponsa*; *amica : amicus :: sponsa : sponsus*.

Could any phrase be more absurd than *decem vir*? But of course there never was such a phrase. *Decem viri* came to be felt as a single word, and then gave rise to a derivative; *vir : vir :: decemviri : decemvir*. Just so *septentriones* is the source of the illogical *septentrio*. On the other hand *triumvir*, 'member of a board of three', led to *triumviri*, which ought to mean 'several members of a board of three', but which usually means 'a board of three'.

*Intercus*, 'dropsy', has rather a complicated history. Its source is to be found in such phrases as *aquam intercutem habere*, in which the prepositional phrase came to be felt as an adjective in agreement with *aquam*. Hence came the nominative adjective *intercus*, after the model, *hebelem : hebes*; and finally the phrase *aqua intercus* was abbreviated.

The source of *vinolentus* is the phrase *vinum olens*, pronounced with elision. Regular comparison gave *vinolentior* and *vinolentissimus*, and then a 'retrograde' derivative was formed, the formula for which may be written *vastior vastissimus : vastus :: vinolentior vinolentissimus : vinolentus*.

Most of the etymologies in the book have been previously published. Dr. Brender's service is in collecting and classifying them, and in giving a clear account of the process involved.

EDGEWATER, N. J.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

A Short Grammar of Attic Greek. By Rev. Francis M. Connell, S. J. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (1919), Pp. VII + 196. \$1.40.

What useful end this book will serve it is difficult to discover. It is "designed for those who wish to study the essentials of Greek grammar with a view to the intelligent reading of Greek prose". If by "study" the author means 'review', there is a chance that some beginners may find the book a serviceable compendium of Attic prose usage, although Bevier's Brief Greek Syntax is decidedly superior. If, however, the book is intended as an *introduction* to the study of Greek (there are sixteen brief exercises for practice), its author might have spared himself the labor of composition and his reviewers the task of perusal.

Lack of originality one may condone, but not ambiguity or omission of important details. Both these faults impair the usefulness of this Grammar, and both no doubt may be ascribed to the author's insistence upon brevity of statement. Particularly unsatisfactory are the sections on accent (page 6), prepositions (102), the uses of the subjunctive (144), conditional sentence (149 f.), indirect discourse (158 ff.), and the verbal adjective (169).

Actual errors are fortunately few and mostly inconsequential. But what shall one say of the designation